If They Are Followed as Closely as Possil a Good Article Is Sure to Result.

The first and foremost essential is a solute cleanliness, and this applies to the cow stable, the milk-pails, planted. It is all important to protect milk-pans and all other utensils, the the roots from the effect of evaporamilk room, etc. When the milk is | tion for at least six months after plantsible, filling each milk-pan half full. to form and get a good hold of the soil, If the milk-room is very near the and large feeding roots must be able kitchen or other living rooms, place to reach out, so as to make sure of a newspapers over the pans to keep out supply of food and drink for the growth the dust. Do not break into the that takes place in limbo. It is not cream if it can be avoided, and do not enough to pour on water from above. let the milk go over three days with- This, of course, must be done in very out skimming.

and mix it over well each time fresh of the roots. Cover the soil so far as cream is added. Keep the dish in a it has been disturbed by the spade with rather warm situation if possible; 60 | a layer of three or four inches of ccal degrees Fahrenheit is about right. ashes, or sawdust, or loose strawy Empty into the churn whenever the manure. Avoid using rich and raw jar is full and after the churn has be- manure, Tanbark is in some cases come half filled churn the cream into available, and where nothing else can butter. In cold weather the process be obtained use weeds or fresh cut hay. may be quickened by setting the This application will retain the moischurn and all in a dishpan of hot wa-

In churning, let the strokes be firm and even, and do not leave off until the butter has come. The butter the more liable the ground is to bakshould be gathered in a wooden bowl | ing and becoming impervious to a and quickly worked over to dissolve | natural circulation of moisture. Above the salt and eliminate the buttermilk. Then it may stand for a few | slight supply of water. hours, when it should receive its final working over. A few dipperfuls of cold water should next be added to help dissolve the salt and to get the butter into shape for packing. The main point of mixing the butter is to make it of a good consistency for putting in the jars; it should not be worked over too long or the sali grains will cut the globules, thus making it sticky. Butter should be worked over at a temperature of about 60 degrees. A higher temperature causes it to be soft, while a lower one makes it "mealy."

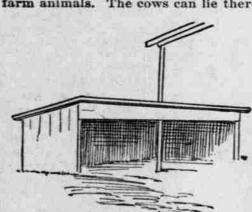
In winter, if the butter is not of a good, rich color, do not hesitate to put a teaspoonful or two of some first-class butter coloring in with the cream, before churning, as the liquid is perfectly harmless and will add much to the selling qualities of the butter. Many people will not buy un-

less it is colored to just such a shade. Fresh, clean dairy butter is something that will always bring a good price, and anyone who follows the pursuit will find that it pays if carried on intelligently. Poor butter is a drug in the market, but anyone can soon learn to produce first-class butter, just by exercising a certain amount of care, common sense and perseverance.-Ohio Farmer.

#### BARNYARD ADJUNCT.

An Open Shelter Which Is Just as Useful in Winter as During the Summer Season

No one knows until he has had experience with such an open shed at the side of his barnyard how very necessary such a shelter is for the farm animals. The cows can lie there



AN ALL-YEAR SHELTER.

during summer nights after being driven in from the pasture, thus being secure from showers or storms at night. The sheep can be fed there during the winter. A farm team can drive in under its shelter if caught in a shower. The expense of building such a shed is small, indeed, compared with the benefits to be derived from it .- N. Y. Tribune.

Rape as a Food Crop. We have not yet seen a single unfavorable statement about rape from and who have tested it as food for sheep, hogs or poultry, and that is more than we can say for any of the other new forage crops, as vetch, sorghum, brome grass, kattir corn or any of the rest. While some praise them very highly, others find some fault, or have failed to induce them to grow well upon their soil. But rape seems to grow anywhere that cabbages or turnips will grow, and to do nearly as well, whether sown in the shade of an orchard or out in the open field, and very nearly as well upon a light soil decently manured as on the most fertile fields of the prairie. We hope our readers will try it this year if they have anything to feed it to. It may not prove as good fodder as the corn crop, but it is worthy of trial.-American Agricul-

turist. The Spread of Tuberculosis.

Generally speaking tuberculosis (consumption) is not inherited. It is transmitted in certain ways. The first way is by the animal or person coughing up some of the matter and having it dry till the particles float in the air, when it is breathed in by other beings. The second way is taking it through a tuberculous udder. by which the germs become scattered through the milk. The germs while wet cannot be breathed into the lungs for the reason that they lie where they fall. Care must there- thoroughly cold break into convenient stream. To engage the old man in confore be taken to keep tuberculous cows from feeding with other cows, as their sputa may become the source of infection for the whole herd.

Sale of Immature Calves. A law that would prohibit the sale of calves for food before they are three months old would put an end to "bob" yeal and lead to improvement of stock, for the reason that if farmers were compelled to feed their calves to the age of three months portance of long rows by telling of a they would then give some attention to breeding in order to derive as 100 rods wide and a half-mile long. He much as possible from the calves. | made three fields, each 33 rods wide and The scrub bull would soon become useless under such a system, and the farmers would find the change great- the long way of the row in three days, ly in their favor. Many of the infant calves are sold when but three days old and are then unfit for human food .- Prairie Farmer.

## TA ANSPLANTED TREES.

They Loquire More Care and Watching Than Most Farmers Are Inclined to Give Them.

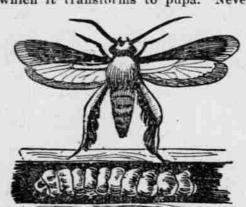
Enough cannot be said in favor of mulehing trees as soon as they are dry weather, but an irregular supply Put the cream in a large stone jar of this sort does not meet the demands ture in the soil, and, what is equally important, will keep the roots at an equalized temperature. Without a mulch, the more you pour on water all, avoid sprinkling the soil with a

The care of trees, for the first year after setting, consists in pinching out every bud that starts out of place. Besides keeping out the superfluous shoots, in October cut back the year's growth one-third to one-half. Some people advocate pinching in the growth, during summer, in order to retard the flow of sap and hasten the formation of fruit buds. This can be done, but in the production of healthy, long lived trees it is unwise. By following these simple rules anyone can make a success of tree planting. It is very seldom that trees come from any nursery in such a condition that they will not thrive under this management .- N. Y. Tribune.

#### SQUASH VINE BORER.

One of the Most Destructive Insect Pests with Which the Farmer Has to Contend.

One moth may lay 212 eggs. They hatch in six to 15 days and the larvae or borers attain full growth in four to six weeks. The moth flies from hill to hill, leaving an egg in each. The borer, after destroying the usefulness of the plant, enters the ground one or two inches and forms a cocoon in which it transforms to pupa. Never



SQUASH VINE BORER.

plant squashes on the same ground in successive years. Plant as early as possible a few hills of early squashes to serve as traps. Harrow lightly in- | tight by pitching the seams. Hods used fested squash field in the fall so as to bring the cocoons to the surface; then plow six inches deep in spring. When the vines are of good size, cover part of them with earth so that secondary nowadays, also, a steel hod. This is roots will be sent out. Vines badly infested should be taken up at once and burned. Cut out the borers and kill .-Farm and Home.

# SHEEP IN ORCHARDS.

As Insect Destroyers They Are Far More Reliable and Efficacious Than the Pigs.

danger that that worm will ever the pig is nowhere with the sheep. of all its surroundings. It sleeps just as soundly and snores just as loud as its human cousin, and when an apple drops it doesn't hear it or go for it until its sleep is out. The instinct of the worm teaches it to the ground, and seen the worm come hustling out in a hurry and go for some secure place, and before the pig gets the apple the worm is in some safe hiding place. Not so the sheep; they never sleep so soundly but they will hear an apple falling rods away, and they are up and there before the worm can get out, and that worm is traveling to that bourne whence no worm ever comes back to curse the apple grower. Yes, pigs are good, but sheep are a hundred times better.-J. S. Woodward, in Rural New Yorker.

How to Make Grafting Wax.

To make grafting wax take one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax and four pounds of resin. Slowly melt all, stir well, and when partially cooled pour into pans which have been moistened or oiled to keep the wax from elinging too tightly to them. When pieces. For use it should be applied carefully over all exposed cuts and open cracks around the grafts. A small paint brush is most convenient for this purpose. It can be safely applied much warmer than can be borne by the hand, but care should be used not to have it very closely approaching the boiling point of water.

Long Rows Save Labor. An exchange well illustrates the imwestern farmer who had plowed land 160 rods long. When planted in corn he found that his man could cultivate it while if going the other way there was four days' work. Just one day extra was spent in turning around at the end three times as often.

## CARRYING THE HOD.

Not What It Was Before Hoisting Machines Came In, But Much of It Still Done.

One who should see a hod-hoisting machine in use in a building under construction in the city might think that the old-fashioned had had quite gone brought in, strain it as soon as pos- ing. The small fibers must be allowed hod is still far from obsolete. Of all exhaustively tested. the bricks and mortar put into buildings in the United States probably 50 per cent, is still carried to the mason in hods borne on the shoulders of men. In very large cities, in New York, for and mortar is now hoisted by elevators; in small cities and in the country 75 per cent. of such material is still carried to where it is to be used in hods. So that, while the elevator is still steadily encoaching upon the hod, the hod is still largely carried, says the New York Sun. Whether a hod-hoisting machine

shall be used, and what sort of a machine, depends of course upon the job. On a one-story building, anywhere, the bricks would be carried up in the old way, as they might be on the smallhere, on a building of any size, after tion. it has gone up a story there is put in a hoisting apparatus of some sort, either hand or power. A hand hoister consists of a strap chain running around two pulleys, one below and the other above, one of these being turned are sufficiently well-acquainted with by a crank. The hods used with this the craft the expert will not be reapparatus have a hook on them. A man fills a hod at the brick hill in the street and walks into the building with it and hooks it onto that chain, upon which it is slowly hoisted to where the bricks are to be used; the empty hods being hooked to the chain on the descending side.

On some power hod elevators the hods are hooked on a beam in a row by the men who bring them in from the street, and hoisted quickly up, and the empties sent back. In the use of some power elevators the bricks are wheeled in from the street in barrows to the elevator and then transferred to the hods, which are hoisted up and removed above, and sent back again to be filled again in the same manner. Here it will be observed the hod is eliminated below. And in the use of some elevators bricks are wheeled right into the platform of the elevator in barrows, and barrows and all are hoisted up and wheeled right up on to the platform alongside the bricklayer. The empty wheelbarrows are sent down and pulled off the platform and replaced with filled ones that the then in the street were loading when the others were going up and coming down. In this operation the hod is eliminated above and below. All these things are determined by the character and size of the job; the builder does whatever can be done, to the best advantage. And still with all the hoisting done nowadays there is yet, as has been seen, more or less hod car rying done and the hod is still a reg ular article of manufacture and sale and is sold in considerable numbers. The size of the hod carried varies somewhat with the region in which

it is used; thus the hod carried in this city is a little smaller than that used in New Jersey and Long Island. The hod is made in three sizes, the smallest of the three for brick, the middle size for mortar, and the largest for plaster; the mortar hods are made waterwith hod-hoisting apparatus are made a little smaller than those that are hand carried. Hods are still most commonly made of wood, but there is made a western invention, and is more commonly used in the west than in the

The hod carrier of to-day is an Italian, and a hard worker; but hod carrying, commonly exercised now within narrower limits than formerly, is not the art that it once was. Thirty. forty, fifty years ago, though he has now far outgrown hod carrying, the hod carrier was everywhere an Irish-I agree that when a pig gets an man; a picturesque figure of whom apple containing a worm there is no many pictures were made, and about whom many things, intended to be hucause any damage to the future ap- morous, were written. But he was a ple crop. But as an insect destroyer sturdy, able man, all the same, and not without skill in his calling; and it re-The trouble with the pig is that it is | quired some skill, and training in the too much like a man; when it lies work to enable a man to climb, with down and goes to sleep it is oblivious a hod on his shoulder, the ladder they mounted in those days, when the ma son called down from above:

"More mort!" And it was a sight worth seeing, a string of stalwart men, each with a hod on his shoulder, at equal distances get out of the apple just as quickly as apart on the ladder, and climbing in possible after it drops. I have stood ceaseless and unwearying movement. and watched an apple after it struck and all in step, up the face of some tall building. There is an old, old story about a hod carrier who, mounting sky ward on a six-story building which was nearly finished, struck the level of the sixth story scaffolding just as the clock in a neighboring steeple began to strike the noon hour, 12. It might be supposed that the hod carrier would have stepped around the sidepiece of the ladder, one step, and set the hod down on the scaffolding, but no; at the first stroke of the bell, as the story goes, he simply let go of the handle; and then started himself, down the

> Nothing of that sort could happen nowadays, the hod is still carried, it is true, but the glory of hod carrying has

ladder.

The Family Described. A Savannah sportsman who recent ly went on a fishing trip up the Savannah river tells a story of an old darky whom he saw on the bank of the versation just for fun the sportsmar. called out:

"Whose place is this, old man?" "Hit Mr. Swinnon place," was the re-

"Yassir," was the answer; "he got

four head cb daughter, but he ain't got

"Good big place, isn't it?" "Yassur, purty big place." "Has Mr. Swinnon any children?"

no son."-Savannah News.

TO BE EXHAUSTIVELY TESTED.

Submarine Boat Holland to Be Maneuvered at Newport Torpedo Station.

To definitely determine the value of the submarine boat Holland for naval purposes the navy department has directed that she be taken to the torpedo but of use, but as a matter of fact, the station at Newport, where she will be-The determination of the department to send the Holland to Newport is

based upon a recommendation made by Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of ordnance. Rear-Admiral O'Neil deinstance, 75 per cent. of the bricks sires to ascertain what, if any, defects exist in the vessel, what her advantages are, and whether it will be advisable for the government to continue the construction of such a craft.

The torpedo station at Newport is said to be an ideal place for the experiments. Officers and men at that point can be detailed to man the craft. There are tugs available to keep close watch of the strange boat and rescue her crew in case anything of an untoward character happens. Rear Admiral O'Neil has given very careful instructions to Commander N. E. Mason, iner two or three-story building; but spector in charge of the torpedo sta-

The trial of the vessel will be made at first under the supervision of an expert designated by the Holland company. As soon as the officers and men who volunteer to serve on the Holland quired, and the test under service conditions will then be made.

#### DOWIE TO MAKE LACE.

Faith Realer Confers with Gage About Importing Machines and Laborers.

John Alexander Dowie, the faith healer of Chicago and the "general overseer of the Christian Catholic church," was at the treasury department at Washington the other day and had a conference with Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Taylor He stated that he had recently purchased at Nottingham, England, five machines for making Nottingham lace. as well as other necessary machinery. which he would set up near Waukegan. Ill. He also had engaged under contract 20 experts in lacemaking, and his purpose in seeing the treasury officials was to learn whether there would be legal objection to their coming into the country.

Dowie was informed by the secretary that the contract labor laws of the United States made specific exceptions that he had 20.000 acres of land near Waukegan, where his plant would be established for the benefit of the members of his church community, and he expected to make the enterprise profitable.

## IMMENSE PROFIT.

Consul General at Frankfort Gives Some Facts Regarding Krupp

Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, has furnished to the state department some facts with reference to the enormous profits made by Krupp in his contracts for guns and ammunition with the German government. The consul is informed that some time ago Krupp furnished to the government field guns at \$1,145 each. Competitors afterward received orders of the same kind for \$464 each. Krupp thereupon reduced his price to \$452. Shrapnels for which Krupp received \$2 each his competitors can furnish for a little

The statement that Krupp alone can furnish nickel plates for the German navy is said to be untrue, as the process of manufacture is well known. The testing grounds required by the navy department, however, are of the same dimensions as those of Krupp, which belong to the government and have been rented to him, thus precluding competition, as without assurance from the government no other manufacturer would dare to risk the investment of from \$75,000 to \$750,000 requisite for testing grounds.

# BELLEVUE'S LEPROSY PATIENT

New York Hospital Has Case in Hand Which Turns Out to Be the Dread Disease.

For the first time in its history Bellevue hospital, New York, harbors a leprosy patient. Augusta Gumbo, aged 19, of Jamaica, W. I., is the sufferer. She was living at 690 Eighth avenue. On April 11 the young woman was admitted to Bellevue. The physician who admitted her diagnosed the case as one of skin disease, and sent her to Ward 7. The public physician called in Prof. Jackson, of Columbia university, who pronounced the disease leprosy. Leprosy has been declared recently a noncontagious disease under certain conditions, and the board of health has gradually allowed the leper camp on Riker's island to be depopulated.

Viaduct 500 Feet High. The branch of railroad which will run through Bradford from Wilcox. Pa., across the ridges, by way of La-

fayette, McKean county, will cross a deep and mountainous gorge in the latter vicinity with a steel viaduct nearly 500 feet high. The bridge will be more than 3,000 feet in length, and its construction will be one of the greatest engineering feats on record. It will be the highest bridge in the world.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Embryo Organist. "So you are letting your boy take organ "Yes; he's learning to be an eye and ear specialist."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Try Yucatan Chill Tonic (Improved). A reliable Tonic; each dose has the same proportion of medicine. Pleasant to take. Price, 50 cents.

The depth of feeling displayed by the mosquito touches all mankind. — Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The man who can give no reasons for his opinions is the hardest to change.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat. S. R. Baldwin, Columbus, Ga., writes: I occasionally give a Teethina Powder to keep my teething child's gums softened.

Pope says: "The mind's the measure of the man." Perhaps that is why some men are so hard to find.—Ram's Horn.

### THE MARKETS.

1					
Ì	New Yo				
I	CATTLE-Native Steers	4 50	@	\$ 5 60	
١	COTTON-Middling	****	0	9	
ı	FLOUR-Winter Wheat	2 90		3 35	
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	775	30	821/4	
1	CORN-No. 2		a	4334	
I	OATS-No. 2		@	26%	
I	FORK-Mess New	11 75	0	12 50	
ł	ST. LOUIS.				
ı	COTTON-Middling	84	40	2.4	
ı	PEEVES-Steers	4 25	a	5 75	
١	Cows and Heifers.	3 00	60	4 75	.6
I	CALVES-(per 100)	4 50	a	7 00	-
ł	HOGS-Fair to Choice	4 50	0	5 121/2	11.4
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l	Other Grades	2 75	a	3 10	11
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ì	RYE-No. 2		@	56	10
ł	TOBACCO-Lugs	3 50	GE	8 50	
ł	Leaf Burley	4 50		12 30	
I	HAY-Clear Timothy (new)	9 50	60	12 53	9
ı	BUTTER-Choice Dairy	12		14	-
1	BACON-Clear Rib		0	71.2	
ı	EGGS-Fresh	0.000	a	9	15
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I	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	4 50	0		
1	FLOUR-Winter Patents	3 60	a	5 70	1
ı	Spring Patents	3 00	0	3 45	
١	WHEAT-No. 3 Spring	62	a	65	
۱	No. 2 Red	69	à	70	co.

CORN-No. 2. 491/4@ 50
OATS-Western 311/4@ 32
HAY-Choice 17 50 @ 18 1/6
PORK-Standard Mess 12 50 @ 12 75 BACON-Short Rib Sides... COTTON-Middling ...... LOUISVILLE. WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....

# A SENATOR'S LETTER

Peruna as a Nerve and Catarrh Tonic the Talk of the World.



Hon. W. V. Suftivan, U. S. Senator from Mississippi. Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Sen-

ator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Pe-ru-na as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were dis-tinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and was particularly good as a

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Pe-ru-na, as the best I have ever tried."

"W. V. Sullivan."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.



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# 900 DROPS For Infants and Children The Kind You Have Always Bought . AVegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of Bears the INFANTS CHIEDREN Signature Promotes Digestion.Cheerful-ness and Rest.Contains neither pium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Despe of Old Dr.SAMUEL PITCHER Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-For Over ness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Thirty Years auffleteter. NEW YORK.

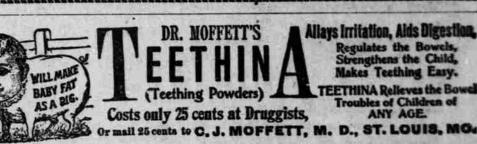
House Paints 60c to 95c Gallon Surreys, Phaetons, Road Was Barn Paints 45c to 60c Gallon Carts, Etc., at Oper cent less Curs Special Vehicle and Harness Catal Others have advanced their prices on Paints. We had a tain the latest and best goods for 1800 SEND T heavy contract and have not. No better paint made. Sample color card free. [at once and we will me T. M. ROBERTS SUPPLY HOUSE, 717-721 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS,

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YOUNG WOMAN; do you want to be life? If so, we can tell you how to do it, by w OUNG MAN! traits of students, interior school views, specimens of penmanship, mea-ormation. (Lock drawer 58.) Ad. D. L. MUSSELMAN, Gem City



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La Creole" Hair Restorer is a Perfect Dressing and Restorer. Price \$1.00.

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